

No Government by Either Class

By President Roosevelt.



THE problems that face us abroad are important, but the problems that face us at home are even more important. The extraordinary growth of industrialism during the last half century brings every civilized people face to face with the gravest social and economic questions. This is an age of combination among capitalists and combination among wage workers. It is idle to try to prevent such combinations. Our efforts should be to see that they work for the good, and not for the harm, of the body politic.

New devices of law are necessary from time to time in order to meet the changed and changing conditions. But after all, we will do well to remember that, although the problems to be solved change from generation to generation, the spirit in which their solution must be attempted remains forever the same.

It is in peace as it is in war. Tactics change and weapons change. The Continental troops in their blue and buff, who fought under Washington and Greene and Wayne, differed entirely in arms and training from those who in blue or gray faced one another in the armies of Grant and Lee, of Sherman and of Johnston. And now the sons of these same Union and Confederate veterans who serve in our gallant little army of today wear a different uniform, carry a different weapon, and practice different tactics.

But the soul of the soldier has remained the same throughout, and the qualities which drove forward to victory or to death the men of '76 and the men of '61, are the very qualities which the men of today must keep unchanged if in the hour of need the honor of the nation is to be kept untarnished.

So it is in civil life. This government was formed with as its basic idea the principle of treating each man on his worth as a man, of paying no heed to whether he was rich or poor, no heed to his creed or his social standing, but only to the way in which he performed his duty to himself, to his neighbor, to the state.

From this principle we cannot afford to vary by so much as a hand's breadth. Many republics have risen in the past, and some of them flourished long, but sooner or later they fell, and the cause most potent in bringing about their fall was in almost all cases the fact that they grew to be governments in the interest of a class instead of a government in the interest of all.

It made no difference as to which class it was that thus wrested to its own advantage the governmental machinery. It was ultimately as fatal to the cause of freedom whether it was the rich who oppressed the poor or the poor who plundered the rich.

The crime of brutal disregard of the rights of others is as much a crime when it manifests itself in the shape of greed and brutal arrogance on the one side, as when it manifests itself in the shape of envy and lawless violence on the other.

Our aim must be to deal justice, to each man; no more and no less. This purpose must find its expression and support not merely in our collective action through the agencies of the government, but in our social attitude.

Rich man and poor man must alike feel that on the one hand they are protected by law and that on the other hand they are responsible to the law, for each is entitled to be fairly dealt with by his neighbor and by the state, and if we as citizens of this nation are true to ourselves and to the traditions of our forefathers such fair measure of justice shall always be dealt to each man; so that as far as we can bring it about each shall receive his dues, each shall be given the chance to show the stuff there is in him, shall be secured against wrong, and in turn prevented from wronging others.

More than this no man is entitled to, and less than this no man shall have.

Millionaires, Ancient and Modern

By the Editor of Scribner's Magazine.

WHAT classical saying strikes a more modern note than that of Seneca, "A great fortune is a splendid servitude"? It seems simply a translation into the Latin philosopher's sonorous phrase of the commonplace of our own familiar philosophy, as when Andrew Carnegie speaks of "slaves of the habit of hoarding," and adds: "At first they own the money they have made and saved. Later in life the money owns them." To such apparent identity of view in a Seneca and a Carnegie there attaches the peculiar interest many moderns feel in the life of the Roman millionaire, because in its materialism and its imperialism it is supposed to parallel our own civilization, the student of manners constantly harking back to it for a curious resemblance and the moralist for an "awful warning." Thus, with the modern more or less on the watch to see Roman history of the first century repeat itself in the twentieth, any fresh contribution to our knowledge concerning it attracts almost a popular audience—as in the case of Dr. Dill's recently published study of "Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius."

The picture Dr. Dill draws for us of the Roman millionaire of the first century seems, curiously, to be a case of history repeated. The lavishness of his entertainments, of which the extravagance has been so often detailed (perhaps \$150,000 for Egyptian lilies for a single feast is a novel item); his frequent appearance in the role of "self-made man," who and "come up from the people"—the freedmen; his acknowledged obligation, to spend liberally on municipal objects, as baths and temples, and also hospitals, schools and good roads; his contributions, more or less compulsory, to the collegia or trade-unions of the time; his genuine and general pity for the proletariat—his spirit of charity, in modern phrase—despite the hideous cruelty of the gladiatorial shows and slave punishments; his liability to the inheritance tax and to other special taxes that in the end developed into a system of practical confiscation—in these and many other respects the Roman millionaire is pictured as subject to familiar modern conditions, actual or possible.—From "The Point of View."

What the Free Kindergarten Does

By Hamilton W. Mabie.



THE kindergarten has been criticised because there are mechanical kindergartens; for, unfortunately, the training-schools sometimes share the fate of the normal schools and give certificates to incompetent and uninspired women. If schools were to be closed, however, because some instructors are not up to the requirements of their work, there would be a speedy end of formal education. There has been a good deal of criticism based on ignorance of what the kindergarten proposes to do, on confusion between the purposes and functions of the kindergarten and the primary school; and there has been considerable criticism because of lack of imagination on the part of the critics. The person of liberal mind, who believes that education is a process of turning out keen, sharp, mechanically accurate men and women, fails entirely to understand the spiritual idea of bringing the human spirit into original and personal relations with God, nature, art, and the race. Nor does the critic of this practical turn of mind comprehend the educational opportunity offered by the critical years between three and six, when every child is making the discovery of the world and of himself, is passing from the shelter of the home to the free field of his age, and is receiving into his soul those first impressions which are to color and shape his thought and put their impress on his character to the very end.

The free kindergarten, which costs fourteen hundred dollars a year as conducted by the New York Kindergarten Association, is the most searching education of foreign-born children or of the children of foreign-born parents into the spirit of American life and the fellowship of American citizenship.—Harper's Magazine.

A Wooden Wedding.

Several friends called on a New York clergyman one evening and were kept waiting for him for some time.

"I'm sorry to have kept you waiting," the minister remarked as he entered his library. "But I have just had to perform a wooden wedding in the church."

"What?" said one of his visitors. "I never heard of such a thing. What kind of a ceremony was it?"

"Oh," answered the clergyman, with a twinkle in his eye, "it was the marriage of a couple of Poles."

THE SENATOR'S ACCUMEN.

"I have always noticed," remarked the man who comments on things, "that the man who eats the most is not always the fattest."

"True replied Senator Badger, "and I have also noticed that the man who talks the most is not always the wisest."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A posse of indignant Indiana farmers spent the night in chasing a man who stole a pumpkin pie. There is appreciation for you.

MORE TIME FOR PATRICK

Time to Bring Before Court Alleged Newly Discovered Evidence is Granted by Gov. Higgins After Hearing Addresses by Counsel of the Man Under Sentence For Murder of Millionaire Rice.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer convicted and awaiting execution in Sing Sing prison next week for the murder of Wm. Marsh Rice in New York city in September, 1900, was relieved by Governor Higgins until March 19, a space of 56 days. This reprieve is granted for the purpose of giving Patrick's counsel time to bring before a trial court alleged newly discovered evidence. Its granting followed a hearing before the Governor and was in accordance with the request of former Senator Hill and Judge William K. Oleott, of counsel for Patrick, and with the full consent of District Attorney Jerome who was present in person. Senator Hill came forth for the first time from his sick room after an illness of more than two months in order to attend the hearing and addressed the Governor at considerable length.

In announcing the reprieve of Patrick, Governor Higgins gave out the following memorandum:

"It appears that Patrick is not at this time an applicant for executive clemency, but that he desires to present newly discovered evidence bearing upon the question of his guilt or innocence which has not been presented to the court. A motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence may be made at any time before execution in case of a sentence of death and Patrick's counsel state that it is his intention to make a motion in his case if time is given them. Patrick should have ample opportunity to present his case to the court, and when his case is ended in the courts an appeal to the executive for mercy will be in order."

Southern to Build Coal Road.

Knoxville, Special.—Chief Engineer of Construction Wells, of the Southern Railway, awarded a contract here for the construction of the Johnson City Railroad, a coal road which will run from Embreeville, Tenn., to Marion, N. C. The Southern has been practically forced to build this line proposed by the construction of the South & Western Railroad along the Wautauga river into the Carolinas. The new road will be about 90 miles long and will have many tunnels. It will save the Southern a haulage of about 70 miles, the road now hauling all coal from the Virginia fields into the Carolinas by way of Morristown. The Southern has awarded this contract to W. J. Oliver & Co., of this city, and the price will be in excess of \$5,000,000. It will require fully three years to complete the enterprise.

Re-Elect President Jordan.

New Orleans, Special.—The Southern Cotton Association held its annual business meeting with almost a full ball sitting. Harvie Jordan was re-elected president and Richard Cheatham was re-elected secretary. F. H. Hiatt, of Columbia, S. C., was elected treasurer and George T. Jester, of Corsicana, Tex., was chosen vice president in place of Mr. Peters, of Texas. The salary of the president was fixed at \$5,000 a year. Secretary Cheatham's salary was raised from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year. The salary of the treasurer was fixed at \$500 a year and the vice-president is to serve without salary. The salary of the general financial agent and organizer, E. D. Smith, who was elected according to the suggestions of the mass meeting, was fixed at \$5,000 a year.

Arrested on Charge of Forging Money Orders.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—J. P. Coker, alias Powell, was arrested by the Montgomery police Monday, it being alleged that he is wanted by the United States government for the forgery of postoffice money orders at Pensacola and Marianna, Fla. It is said by the police that Coker skipped a bond of \$500 in Pensacola.

Confederate Bills in Vienna.

Vienna, By Cable.—What seems to be an organized effort to pass off bills of the American Confederacy has come to notice lately in this city. The shopkeepers of which have been victimized to a considerable amount. The first case occurred during the Christmas holidays when several jewelers accepted Confederate notes in payment of purchases. The publication of the swindle caused the operators to cease, but they have again become active and have secured another crop of victims.

Bonaparte to Charleston.

Baltimore, Special.—Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte left on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin for Hampton Roads, where he will board the United States cruiser, Charleston and proceed to Charleston, S. C., where the citizens of Charleston are to present a silver service to the cruiser. Secretary Bonaparte is expected to reach Charleston in time to attend a reception on Tuesday evening.

Shot and Cut to Pieces.

Elizabeth City, Special.—The body of George Hopper, colored, was found Saturday afternoon by Henry Dunston, colored fisherman; it was floating in Currituck sound, near Cojick. The body was horribly hacked and slashed with a razor and a pistol ball had plowed its way through his head. Dunston was manipulating his line in Piney Island bay, on the east side of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, when he discovered the body floating in the water.

INSURANCE BUREAU

Plan For a New Department of Government

REVISED DRYDEN BILL READY

New Jersey Senator and President of the Prudential Will Soon Re-introduce His Measure Designed to Correct Practically all the Evils Exposed by the New York Inquiry.

Washington, Special.—Senator Dryden has revised his bill contemplating government control of insurance and will re-introduce it in the Senate soon. He has followed very closely the investigation now being conducted by the New York legislative committee and this has aided him in perfecting his measure, until he expresses the belief that it will correct particularly all of the insurance evils exposed by the New York inquiry. Publicity is the keynote, and coupled with are safeguards for the detection of wrongdoers and the punishment of those so offending. It defines policies, or insurance contracts, as instrumentalities of commerce, and provides for the regulation of the business through the medium of a Comptroller of Insurance and along lines similar to the control exercised over national banks. The Senator says that the bill has the endorsement of the President, administration officials, and eminent constitutional lawyers in and out of Congress. Discussing the principal features of the bill, Senator Dryden said:

"The bill contains some 50 separate provisions, of which the first 13 relate to the organization of the proposed Bureau of Insurance in the Department of Commerce and Labor, in charge of Comptroller of Insurance, bonded at \$100,000.

Dominican Rebels Routed.

Cape Haytian, Hayti, By Cable.—A sanguinary and what probably will prove to be the final battle has taken place near Guayubin, between the troops of General Caceres, the temporary President of Santo Domingo, and the insurgents. The former were victorious. Several generals on both sides were killed or wounded. The gunboat, Independencia, which recently went over to the insurgents, intends on the advice of former President Morales, to return to Santo Domingo and surrender if the government will guarantee the safety of its officers and crew. It is expected also that the Governor of Monte Cristi will follow the advice of General Morales and surrender that place, provided the necessary guarantees as to safety be given.

\$25,000 Fire At Ayden.

Greenville, N. C., Special.—Ayden this county, had a fire Sunday. Five stores, all wood were destroyed. The total loss is about \$25,000, with not over one-third insured. Those burned out were the following named: W. C. Johnson & Co.; S. W. Tyson, P. S. Cannon, Mack Staniel, W. H. Dew, J. H. Tripp & Bro., and Horton & Mackbone. The two last named saved most of their stock. J. J. Edwards & Co. and J. W. Quinerly & Bro., on the opposite side of the street from the fire, sustained some damage to stock. Friday night the Quinerly school building, near Grifton, was burned. It was the best rural school building in the county, and had good library, which was lost with the building.

Schooner Goes to Pieces in Hampton Roads.

Richmond, Special.—Marine experts on the coast believe that the schooner, Samuel L. Russell has gone to pieces in Hampton Roads, and that Captain Jones and four men are lost. Tugs coming in report wreckage which has been identified as being timbers from the Russell. A 60-mile gale has been blowing off the coast for several days and it is almost certain that the schooner is lost.

Girls Have A Dewel Over Lover.

Mexico City, Special.—Two girls, Nicolasa Elizalde and Francisca Funte, rivals in love, decided to settle the question of possession of their lover by a duel and met in a field in the suburbs of the city and fought with knives. The Elizalde girl was stabbed five times and fatally injured. The surviving duelist has been arrested.

News Notes.

President William Rainey Harper, of the Chicago University, died of cancer.

The United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati denied the motion of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick's attorneys for a new trial.

President Roosevelt was at the White House initiated into the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mrs. Julia H. Simpson told a graphic story of the shooting of her father Bartley T. Homer, by her husband, Dr. James H. Simpson.

The battleship Louisiana again leads the Connecticut in the construction race.

The Senate, under protest, finally shed Senator Bacon's Moroccan resolution.

Anti-Foreign sentiment is growing in the south and in the Yangtze valley of China.

EIGHT DIE IN A FIRE

Frightful Scenes of Death in Attempts to Escape

FIRE-PROOF HOTEL DEATH TRAP

In Large Minneapolis Hostelry Elevator Shaft Wood Catches From a Packing Room and a Sheet of Flame Mounts to Seventh Story, Carrying an Immense Volume of Smoke and Causing Pandemonium

Minneapolis, Minn., Special.—Eight persons dead of suffocation or of injuries sustained in leaping from a "fire-proof" hotel building, a score of persons injured and a building damaged \$25,000 by fire, smoke and water is an epitome of the ravages caused by a disaster which befell the West Hotel, Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, throwing 700 guests and employees into a panic.

Fire Captain John Berwin, fell from the fourth floor to the Fifth street sidewalk while attempting to save a woman's life.

W. G. Nickles, Minneapolis, suffocated in his room on the sixth floor. Thomas Rummerville, Springfield, Mass., salesman for Atkins & Company, suffocated in his room on sixth floor.

J. E. Wolfe, Northwestern agent for Sperry & Alexander Company, of New York, suffocated in his room.

Clinton E. Lammie, New York, traveling man, suffocated in his room.

J. B. Peisniger, New York, traveling man, jumped from the seventh story.

Mrs. M. E. Hodges, Minneapolis, jumped from seventh story.

William Black, New York, suffocated in room.

The fire was confined to the elevator shaft and the two top floors in one corner of the building, but a dense smoke pervaded the building and the wild excitement which followed the first alarm hurried people into halls and out on to window ledges in a frantic effort to save themselves. The fire started in a packing room on the first floor near the elevator. The wood in the elevator shaft caught fire and smoked like tinder. A sheet of flame 20 feet wide mounted the shaft to the seventh story, carrying an immense volume of smoke which frightened the guests out of their senses and started a panic.

Big Fire At Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—A fire broke out in the seed house of the Charlotte branch of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and destroyed property to the amount of not less than \$120,000. Within a few minutes after the first tiny blaze was discovered the entire seed house was a mass of flames, the blaze having spread with incredible rapidity. Less than half an hour after the fire caught the intense heat had set fire to the oil refinery of the company. Here the flames were checked, saving the cotton oil mill proper, the power house, mattress works, the tanks of oil and the other parts of the plant.

\$100,000 Car Barn Fire in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Special.—The Waverly car barn of the United Railway which company controls all the street railways of this city, were almost entirely destroyed by fire. Of the contents, 56 cars were destroyed and 17 were damaged. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but a spark from a trolley wire is believed to have started the blaze.

Date For Confederate Reunion at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Special.—General William E. Mickle, adjutant general makes official announcement that the sixteenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held in this city April 26 and 27.

Dr. Harper's End Comes.

Chicago, Special.—William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, since its inception in 1891, regarded by many as the foremost Hebrew scholar in America, and equally renowned as educator and business man, died of cancer of the intestines at his home in the University campus. Although his death was known to be inevitable within a comparatively short time, the end of his life, due to physical exhaustion, came suddenly. He was 49 years old.

Clark Howell and Hoke Smith Open Joint Debate.

Columbus, Ga., Special.—Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, and Hoke Smith, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Georgia, held their first joint debate here Wednesday. A large gathering of voters from different parts of the State was present and the closest interest was manifested in the address of each speaker.

Becomes Honduras Health Officer at \$7,500 Salary.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—Dr. Thomas F. Richardson, of the Marine Hospital Service, has been designated by his chief, Dr. Wyman, to go to Honduras at a salary of \$7,500 a year from that country to act as its health officer. Dr. Richardson was chief assistant to the surgeon in charge during last summer's fight against yellow fever at New Orleans.

THE 15-CENT LIMIT

Committee Agrees to Report Favorably

AMID BOUNDLESS ENTHUSIASM

In View of Reports Alleging Discord Sent Out by Supposed Agents of New York Bears, Decision of Holding Committee is Announced Before Due and Resolution to Make Fact of Harmony Known is Passed

New Orleans, Special.—With a large and representative attendance from the cotton-growing states, the Southern Cotton Association opened a three days' session here. The hall was crowded when President Jordan called the convention to order. A feature that attracted attention was the presence of a negro delegation from Hines county, Mississippi. Secretary Woods of the Mississippi association said they were regular delegates and entitled to seats. President Jordan was given an ovation when he ascended the platform. The invocation was offered by Rev. Dr. Beverly Warner.

John M. Parker of New Orleans, planted 7,000 acres in cotton last year, and one of the most progressive and successful men in the entire South, as chairman of the reception committee, welcomed the delegates to the Southern Cotton Association convention.

New Orleans, Special.—That the sum of work of the Southern Cotton Association was to be a declaration for 15-cent cotton, with reduction in the form of diversification, was practically settled at the afternoon session of the convention when Chairman Daney, of the committee on holding in advance of the presentation of its report, announced that the committee had unanimously decided favorably on that proposition. The announcement provoked the convention to a whirlwind of cheering.

The premature announcement of the conclusions of the committee was forced by advices from New York to the effect that newspaper dispatches and Wall Street reports printed and circulated there indicated a lack of harmony among the elements making up the convention and dissensions over the 15-cent proposition.

Secretary of War At Charleston.

Charleston, Special.—Secretary Bonaparte and a party of officers of the cruiser Charleston visited the navy yard, which followed an excursion around the harbor on the light house tender Wistaria. The reception committee had looked carefully after the wellbeing of the guests and the trip was a very pleasant event. At the navy yard full honors were paid the distinguished head of the navy. A specially fitted car was prepared for the party and they were wheeled over the grounds, visiting each of the buildings in turn and the dry dock. Secretary Bonaparte followed the government work with keen and intelligent observation. Commandant Nickles and the engineers and inspectors of the navy yard were on hand to enlighten the visitors about the work. The secretary and officers of the ship seemed well pleased with all that they saw. Secretary Bonaparte did not hesitate to express his interest and satisfaction in the construction of the yard, and his favorable comments were greatly appreciated by the Charleston people in the party. The kindly criticism, coming on top of Admiral Dickins' hearty commendation of the harbor and the ability of the largest battleships to enter the port, which is capable of sheltering scores of ships the kind, proved a source of pleasure to those interested in the welfare of the port.

Negro Murderers Executed at Kingstree, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—John Burrows and Arthur Williams, two of the three negroes convicted of the brutal murder of Julian Wilson, a prominent citizen of Williamsburg county, were hanged. Robert Scott, the third negro convicted of the same crime, has been respited for 30 days.

Dividends by Dallas Mills.

Dallas, Special.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Moroweb Cotton Mill Company Tuesday, the regular 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend was paid, and Mr. J. B. White was elected vice president and Mr. Fred Smyre, of Gastonia, a director to succeed Mr. C. B. Armstrong. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Dallas Cotton Mill, on the same day, a 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend was paid and the following gentlemen elected directors: John O. Rankin, J. O. White and H. B. Moore, all of Gastonia.

Serious Fire at Pantha, W. Va.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Meagre reports were received here that a fire is raging in the little town of Pantha, McDowell county, W. Va. The telegraph wires have been burned and details of the conflagration are not obtainable. The Ritter Lumber Company's large plant is located at Pantha, near the railroad depot, which building is believed to have been destroyed.

Burned to Death.

Monroe, Special.—While burning broom straw around her home, Mrs. Rebecca Louny, of Buford, was burned to death Wednesday evening. She lived alone and was about 60 years of age. Miss Gracie Belk, her niece, who lives about 300 yards away, was the first one to discover the accident. She went to her home and missed Mrs. Louny. She found her aunt's clathing scattered over the yard and her body in the corner of the fence. Dogs had mutilated her body.

A HEAVY SWINDLE

Arrest is Made For Offering Forged Certificates

WORKING ON A LARGE SCALE

'Newspaper Writer' is Nabbed on Charge of Selling One of Bogus Norfolk & Western 100-Share Certificates to Broker and Subsequent Revelations Show That Operations on Large Scale Had Been Planned.

New York, Special.—Following the arrest of Samuel Humphreys, "a newspaper writer," on the charge of selling a bogus certificate of 100 shares of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company to a dealer in securities in this city, it was learned that 500 of the bogus certificates were printed and that the operations appear to have been planned on a large scale. As only four or five of the certificates have been discovered and each of them is for 100 shares with an aggregate market value of about \$8,000, it is evident that the amount realized by the operators is very large if they have disposed of many of the certificates. The police say that they believe that at least three men had a hand in the transaction.

Humphreys was arraigned on an affidavit that he acted in concert with C. Augustus Seton, in selling a forged certificate to Bernard & Clark, of this city, last September, for \$8,000. He was held in \$2,500 for examination. In default of bail he was remanded to police headquarters.

According to information given out at the detective bureau, Humphreys went to the office of Bernard & Clark, of this city, with a letter introducing himself as "Mr. Collins," a wealthy builder, of Pennsylvania, and presented two forged certificates of the Norfolk & Western which he wanted to dispose of at the market value, \$14,000 to \$15,000.

Shot Father's Slayer.

Thomasville, Ga., Special.—A bloody shooting affair took place on the public road near Akridge, 20 miles northwest of Thomasville, in the new county of Grady, and as a result William Drew and Newton Threlkeld, two prominent and wealthy farmers, are fatally wounded. Herbert Drew, the 13-year-old son of William Drew, took a prominent part in the affair, firing the shots that struck Threlkeld down. Young Drew tells the story of the encounter and says that when he and his father met Threlkeld in the road the latter began to curse his father and then pulled his pistol and fired three shots into Drew's body. Young Drew then drove 12 miles to the nearest telephone and told the sheriff of the affair. Threlkeld is a brother of Drew son-in-law. Both families are widely connected in Thomas and Grady counties and further trouble is feared.

Must Pay Georgia Taxes.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The suit of the Central of Georgia Railroad Company and of the Georgia Railroad Company against Comptroller General William A. Wright to enjoin him from the collection of taxes alleged to have been due the State from these railroads, on ownership of stock in the Western of Alabama Railroad, was decided in favor of the State by the Supreme Court of Georgia. The State asked, in the case against the Georgia Railroad, that it be compelled to pay back taxes from the year 1883, but the decision bars the collection of taxes prior to 1895 by the statute of limitation. The road therefore, will be compelled to pay about \$70,000 on its million and a half of stock.

Greensboro Firm Bankrupt.

Greensboro, Special.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by the United States Court by J. A. Cannaday, a merchant on Fayetteville street. The assets are stated to be \$7,744; liabilities, \$4,072.62. The petition was filed by Z. V. Taylor, attorney for Cannaday, who said the reason for it was that certain creditors were pushing him. The Southern Life and Trust Company was named as trustee, pending the hearing before Maj. J. E. Alexander, of Winston-Salem, referee in bankruptcy.

To Close S. C. Bucket Shops.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The State House of Representatives passed a bill prohibiting the operation of bucket shops in South Carolina. There was no debate on the measure and the action of the House was something in the nature of a surprise. All shops are declared to be gambling places. It is more than probable that the measure will pass the Senate.

Same Time and Place For Sons of Veterans.

Montgomery, Special.—Dr. Thomas M. Owen, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, announced that the reunion of the orders will be held in New Orleans April 25, 26 and 27, coincident with the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans.

Philadelphia Jury Acquits.

Philadelphia, Special.—Acting upon the instructions of Judge Audenreid, the jury acquitted John W. Hill, former chief of the filtration bureau, who was on trial charged with forgery and falsifying the records of his bureau for the benefit of a firm of contractors. The scenes following the acquittal have seldom, if ever, been witnessed in a local court room. Former Chief Hill shed tears of joy as his son, Henry, clasped him in close embrace.